**CONFIDENTIAL.** **No. 6 OF 1890.**

# SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

# NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

**Received up to 10th February, 1890.**

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### POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 7th February, adverting to Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils, observes that the Musalmáns, Sikhs and Mahrattas are strongly opposed to the representative system. If the Bill were passed by Parliament, the peace of the country would be endangered, and there would be a large increase in crime. The Musalmáns would never submit to the rule of Bengalis, and would prefer death to such dishonour. It is time that the Muhammadan associations throughout the country should enter a strong protest against the measure.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Pandit Din Dayal's pamphlet in support of the National Congress.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th February, referring to an Urdu pamphlet published by Pandit Din Dayál, Secretary to the Bharat Dharm Mahamandal, in favour of the National Congress, quotes some extracts from it and approves of the sentiments expressed by the author. A large number of copies of the pamphlet were distributed *gratis* by the Pandit among the delegates at the last Congress. It is sold at one anna a copy by Pandit Thakur Prasad, Muttra.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Rumour as to the proposed disarming of the agricultural population in Kashmir.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 4th February, adverting to the rumour that the Kashmir Council of Regency desires to disarm the agricultural population in that state, expresses hope that the rumour is unfounded, and advises the Government of India not to extend the disarmament policy to native states, but to soften the rigours of the Arms' Act in British India and to enlist native Volunteers. The martial spirit of natives should be maintained and encouraged, in order that they may be able to help Government in an emergency.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Death of Mr. Robert Knight, Editor of the *Statesman*.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 5th February, refers to the circumstance that high European and native officials and private gentlemen of Calcutta attended Mr. Robert Knight's funeral, and that the Viceroy sent his own carriage to carry the coffin; and praises him for the intelligence, firmness and freedom with which he always advocated the cause of truth and agitated for the redress of the grievances of the people. The *Hindustán* is glad to notice that natives have begun to appreciate the merits of journalists, and hopes that they will assist the native press in becoming a power in the land. The honour done to Mr. Robert Knight by the high Government officials will tend to remove the misapprehension which prevails in some quarters, to the effect that Government dislikes the true friends of and sympathizers with natives. In honouring him, the Government officials and the public have honoured the press and the friends of natives. (The *Nyáyu Sudhá*, Harda, of the 5th February, gives a brief account of Mr. Robert Knight's career, and observes that natives, particularly native princes, have lost a great friend in him. The *Hindustáni*, Lucknow, of the 2nd February, considers his death a national loss, and observes that it has caused a gap which will remain unfilled for a long time.)

Circulation, 150 copies.

The Rámpur treasure.

A correspondent of the *Amíru-l-Akhbár* (Meerut), of the 1st February, states that the late Nawáb Kalb Ali Khán of Rámpur collected 100 bags of gold mohars during his lifetime and placed them

in iron chests in the Diwankhana. On the late Nawáb Mushtak Ali Khán's death the bags were removed to the State treasury; and lately Lála Parmeshri Das took them with him to Bombay. It is not known for certain why they were sent to that place. Some persons think that currency notes were to be bought, while others are of opinion that new coins were to be got in their place. But the Lála returned to Rámpur, bringing neither currency notes nor new coins with him. He has again left for Bombay. It is devoutly to be wished that the money will not quietly disappear.

## ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 415 copies.

The alleged ill-treatment of natives by the District Magistrate of Cawnpore on the occasion of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 10th February, referring to Prince Albert Victor's visit to Cawnpore on the 20th January, observes that platform tickets were distributed to the nobility and gentry by the District Magistrate and the Municipal Secretary on the 19th idem. His Royal Highness' train was timed to arrive at the station at 1-30 P. M., and many natives went to the station before 12 o'clock. But some who value their time did not like to go so early, and left for the station so that they might reach there just in time. They were stopped by the police, who had orders not to allow any native to pass on the mall after 12 o'clock, and were consequently obliged to return home. Some drove up to the premises of Jadon Rai and Co. by a bye-road, but they were not allowed by the police to proceed further; so they had to jump over the railway fence and go to the station on foot. But while natives were subjected to such dishonour, Europeans and Eurasians freely drove on the mall, no policeman raising the least objection. There would have been no ground for complaint had the Magistrate previously given notice that no person would be allowed to pass on the mall after a certain time, and had no invidious distinction been made between Europeans and natives. The natives had to bear still greater disgrace at the station. All Europeans and even Eurasians were seated on chairs, while natives had to stand in regular rows all the time. One or two respectable judicial

officers, who sat down, were at once required to leave their seats. Natives of rank and position were never insulted at any place in such a manner before. Whenever money is needed for any purpose, natives are required to make liberal contributions; but such is the treatment accorded to them on public occasions. When some persons complained of their ill-treatment, they were told that they had never been invited! In allusion to the above article, the *Hindustán* observes that it calls for no comment. It will show Sir Auckland Colvin how the District Magistrates under him lord it over the people. Mr. Wright's proceedings are calculated to have a very bad effect on the minds of the natives. He will not mend his ways until he is brought to his senses by the Local Government. (The *Hindustán*, Kálákankar, of the 9th February, condemns Mr. Wright's conduct, and observes that if the native nobility and gentry were insulted in this way at some other places, widespread disaffection would be created. It is to be hoped that Sir Auckland Colvin will take serious notice of Mr. Wright's misconduct.)

Circulation, 72 copies.

Suggested abolition of the income tax in honour of Prince Albert Victor's Indian visit.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 1st February, approves of the sentiments expressed by the *Nizámu-l-Mulk* newspaper of Moradabad in connection with His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's Indian visit (see page 30 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 20th January, 1890); complains that this country is being reduced to poverty by the heavy revenue assessments, the high cost of litigation and heavy taxation. All Indian industries have been ruined by European competition, and 90 per cent. of the population find it difficult to earn a livelihood. In conclusion, the *Dabir-i-Hind* urges that the Government of India should abolish the income tax in honour of His Royal Highness' visit.

Circulation, 248 copies.

The Durbhanga temple demolition case.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 5th February, gives an account of the Durbhanga temple demolition case, condemns the proceedings of the Muhammadan Vice President of the Municipal Board, and regrets to notice that, as the officials who commit

such outrages are not punished, such melancholy incidents are getting pretty frequent. At one place the dead body of a Hindu, which has been placed on the burning pyre, is ordered to be removed; at another a Hindu temple is demolished, and so forth. It is to be regretted that the higher authorities do not interfere even when timely notice is given them. If any persons, prompted by their religious feelings, offer any resistance to the officials who insult their religion, they are prosecuted and severely dealt with. The religious outrages committed by Government officials cannot but be injurious to the permanence of British rule. It is time that the Hindus combine and hold public meetings in all parts of the country in condemnation of such official vagaries, and call upon Government to put a stop to the evil with a high hand.

Circulation, 415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th February, refers to the proceedings of the crowded indignation meeting lately held at Durbhanga in connection with the temple demolition case, in which the Musalmáns, as well as the Hindus, took part; expresses great satisfaction at the sympathy manifested by Musalmáns with the Hindus; and ascribes the cooperation of the two communities in such a religious movement to the influence of the National Congress. The *Hindustán* observes that Mr. Beadon, the District Magistrate, says that the temple was built over a Muhammadan grave. But his statement has been contradicted by the Hindu and Muhammadan residents of Durbhanga, and also by Mr. Boxwell, the Commissioner, who had long been Collector and Magistrate of that district. Some District Officers have lately excited religious quarrels between the Hindus and Musalmáns; the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak are well known to the public; and a district Magistrate in the Madras Presidency has lately wounded the feelings of the Hindus: officers guilty of such outrages should never be allowed to escape scot-free. The local authorities responsible for the demolition of the temple at Durbhanga have shown themselves to be quite unfit for their posts. It is to be hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will inflict condign punishment on them.

The same.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Alleged illegal proceedings of Magistrates and police officials.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for January, complains that under-trial prisoners are not allowed by some Magistrates to talk in private with their legal advisers or friends: when an interview is allowed to take place between a prisoner and his counsel, they are required to carry on the conversation in a loud voice in the presence of a police official. The practice is very injurious to accused persons; the presence of a policeman prevents an accused person from making a full statement of facts to his counsel, because he is afraid that his statement may be utilized by the police against him. The practice is also illegal. In the case of Queen-Empress *versus* Mohan Lal, Mr. Pike, the then Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, required the accused to talk in a loud tone of voice with his counsel. Munshi Roshan Lál, Barrister-at-Law, brought the matter to the notice of the High Court, which called for an explanation from Mr. Pike, and condemned his order as illegal. On the one hand, such obstacles are placed in the way of the accused with a view to prevent him from making a proper defence; while, on the other, the unconscientious police officials adopt any means, fair or foul, to secure a conviction. The witnesses for the prosecution are well tutored; habitual criminals are made Queen's evidence; the witnesses for the defence are threatened by the police, and so forth. The police officials frequently act against the provisions of sections 163 and 171 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but few native Magistrates have the courage to take notice of their misconduct. The peshkars in Criminal Courts do not properly examine the accused persons, who are consequently unable to show how they have been unjustly arrested by the police. Government and the High Court should take steps with a view to remedying the evils above referred to and saving innocent men from unjust convictions.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Comments on the Magh Mela at Allahabad.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th February, regrets to notice that cholera has broken out at the Magh Mela. The authorities are inclined to ascribe the outbreak to the alleged *dirty* habits of the Hindu pilgrims, but the Municipal Commissioners in charge of the management of the fair are really to blame.

and are responsible for all the deaths which have occurred. They have made latrines near the fair, and the filth is buried close by: the filth rots in the underground water, which is very close to the surface at the place, and poisons the air. The latrines should have been made at a greater distance, and the filth should have been immediately removed from the latrines by the municipal conservancy carts. It is true that the removal of the filth would have caused some additional expenditure, but there could be no difficulty in defraying the expenditure from the large income derived from the fair. An idea of the income may be gatherd from the circumstance that some sweetmeat-sellers have had to pay Rs. 1,000 each on account of ground rent for one month. In order to recoup themselves for the high ground rent paid, and to obtain some profit, the shopkeepers are obliged to sell adulterated articles of food at high rates, and the use of such articles causes sickness among the pilgrims. Another cause of an outbreak of mortality at the fair is, that the pilgrims are exposed to the severe inclemencies of winter at the confluence of the rivers; small huts made of straw are provided for them, and they have to sleep on sand covered with a thin layer of straw. Moreover, the huts are overcrowded, as many as 20 men being accommodated in each hut. The Prayagwals should be required by the Municipal Board to construct better huts and to provide pilgrims with planks to sleep upon. It is a matter of surprise that the police should allow gambling to be openly carried on at the fair. Wheels of fortune have been put up in the immediate neighbourhood of the police station. The shopkeepers are forced by the authorities to leave the fair on account of the outbreak of cholera. They complain that their early departure will subject them to heavy loss. But they have only themselves to thank for the loss. Why did they foolishly pay such high ground rent? It is to be hoped that they will take a lesson and will never agree to pay such high rent in future.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for January, referring to the late *Magh Mela* at Allahabad, complains that on the 20th January, Circulation, 300 copies.

The Magh Mela at Allahabad.

which was the principal bathing day, the ground at the confluence of the rivers, where the people bathed, was very slippery, and that consequently many persons fell and broke their limbs. The ground should have been well covered with millet stems or some such things. The income from the fair must have amounted to fifty or sixty thousand rupees, but probably a very small portion of the income was spent on the convenience and comfort of the pilgrims. The arrangements at the fair should be made under the supervision of an engineer or an overseer.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Revision of settlement in Oudh.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 7th February, observes that the approaching revision of settlement in Oudh has justly caused great care and anxiety to weigh upon the landlords. Since the time of the last settlement there has been an average increase of 95 per cent. in rent, but still the condition of the landlords is unsatisfactory. As a man's income increases, his expenses, too, increase with it. Besides their own expenses, the landlords have to spend a large amount of money in litigation and presents to clerks in Courts of Justice. An enhancement of the revenue assessment is sure to lead to the transfer of many estates from their proper owners to money-lenders. However, the *Azád* does not wish that Government should not take its due share of the profits of the landlords. But the *Azád* desires that a revision should be made on the basis of the present assessments, as the extortions of the settlement establishment would ruin the landlords. The smaller landowners cannot deceive the Settlement Officers. Some powerful talukdárs may force their tenants to make false statements; but in cases in which a Settlement Officer doubts any statement, he can have no difficulty in finding out the truth. A new measurement would also put Government to a great deal of expense. Government should be satisfied with an increase of 45 per cent. in the revenue assessments, particularly if the increase were effected without any great expenditure. Sir Auckland Colvin's Government would confer a great favour on the Province of Oudh if it could devise some means of revising the revenue assessments without making a remeasurement of land.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Winter tours of District Officers.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st January, received on the 6th February, complains that the winter tours of District Officers are generally performed in a way that they are considered by the people as a great misfortune. The shopkeepers who supply provisions do not receive full prices. The officials in camp shoot during the day and hold court at night. The trouble and inconvenience caused to the parties to cases and witnesses by this practice may be easily imagined. They do not leave the camp during the day with a view to preparing and taking their food, because they are afraid that the Magistrate may suddenly return to camp at any time and take up their cases. When the Court is dismissed at 10 or 11 P.M. it is too late to prepare and take food, so they have often to retire hungry with the inclemencies of the weather to add to their miseries: the adjournments of cases cause additional hardships and expenditure to them. The Magistrates in a district should go into camp one by one. A Magistrate in camp should hear and decide only those cases in which the residents of the villages through which he is on tour are concerned: all the other cases being transferred from his file to those of other Magistrates pending his return. He should hold his court from 10 to 4, as usual; and, as far as possible, every case should be completed on the day fixed for its hearing. Timely notice should be given to the parties as to his movements, in order that they may have no difficulty in finding out his camp. He should see that his subordinates and servants pay adequate prices for the things bought by them from the shopkeepers.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The alleged illegal and high-handed proceedings of Tahsíldárs in the North-Western Provinces.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 3rd February, complains that many Tahsíldárs in the North-Western Provinces have received little education, have no sympathy with the people, and ill-treat even respectable persons who have occasion to deal with them. Landholders have to provide for them milk, clarified butter, poultry and other such things almost every day, free of charge, and also to frequently lend them their elephants, horses, &c. The expenses of Tahsíldárs and their subordinates considerably exceed their salaries, but still many of

them are able to buy valuable landed property. Hence it may be naturally assumed that they are very corrupt and extort money from the people. Such Tahsíldárs should not be invested with criminal powers. If any high Government officer accompanied the editor to the Courts of the Tahsíldárs in disguise, the latter would prove to the former's satisfaction the truth of the above charges preferred by him against the Tahsíldárs. If no high officer could make a personal inquiry in that way, Government had better call for the opinions of the Prayag Hindu Samaj, and other such respectable public associations, regarding the high-handed and illegal proceedings of the Tahsíldárs.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The alleged delay in the decision of criminal suits by Magistrates.

A correspondent of the *Amiru-l-Akhbár* (Meerut), of the 1st February, complains that there is great delay in the decision of criminal suits by Magistrates. Cases which should be disposed of in two hours are not decided even in two months. The delay and frequent adjournments cause great inconvenience and loss to both parties and the witnesses, especially when the cases happen to be pending before the Magistrates on tour. It is believed that in the Bombay Presidency criminal suits are heard and decided the same day that they are filed. The Government of these provinces should insist on the Magistrates deciding suits in the course of a week from the date of institution, and particularly on the witnesses being examined the same day on which they attend in accordance with the summons.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Cases of theft at Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 3rd February, on the authority of a local correspondent, refers to some thefts which have lately been committed at Allahabad, and complains that many cases of theft occur there every day. A large number of the cases are not reported to the police, because the police harass the men at whose houses thefts have been committed and extort money from them in the shape of presents, while police enquiries seldom lead to the recovery of the stolen property.

## LEGISLATION.

Bill for the amendment of Act XXV of 1867.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 7th February, expresses satisfaction at the proposed amendment of Act XXV of 1867, and observes that Government is perfectly justified in requiring the publishers of books to supply three copies to it free of charge. Provision might also be made in the Bill, with advantage, regarding the supply of a copy of each newspaper to Government.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The same.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, condemns the Bill, and observes that in course of time Government may extend the principle on which the Bill is based and require factories to supply a certain quantity of cloth and other articles manufactured by them to it free of charge. Mr. Hutchins has really hit upon a very ingenious plan of replenishing the Government treasury.

Circulation, 400 copies.

## LOCAL.

Condemnation of the cow-protection society.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbâr* (Etáwah), of the 1st February, considers the cow-protection society a mischievous movement, and observes that if the movement were attended with success, the remedy would prove worse than the disease. As it is, cultivators are unable to feed their cattle properly. If the number of cattle multiplied, a large portion of land would have to be set apart to provide fodder for them, and there would be an increase in the scarcity of grain. If kine were let loose in forests, they would injure crops in the neighbouring fields and would themselves be devoured by beasts of prey. About a thousand kine were released by the Mahárája of Bharatpur two years ago. They have already trebled in numbers, and many cultivators in the Mahárája's territories have been obliged to abandon their holdings owing to their ravages. The wild kine have extended their depredations to the border lands in the Agra and Muttra districts, and the Local Government will shortly have to appoint an officer to inquire into the damage done and to find out what cultivators are entitled to a remission of revenue in consequence.

Circulation, 175 copies.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The alleged ill-treatment of natives by some Europeans at Allahabad while out driving.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for January, complains that at present there are some Europeans at Allahabad who drive furiously and whip any natives who happen to pass them rather closely. Sometimes men are run over and killed, but the offenders are not even reprimanded by the authorities through race feeling: the people are helpless and must remain silent, quietly awaiting an opportunity for vengeance. Government should take steps with a view to remedy the evil which tends to create dissatisfaction in the minds of natives.

Circulation, 550 copies.

Scheme regarding the establishment of the Sir Henry Ramsay Hospital at Naini Tal.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 8th February, refers to the scheme regarding the establishment of the Sir Henry Ramsay Hospital at Naini Tal, and appeals to the public for subscriptions on behalf of the scheme.

# LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | Name. | Locality. | Language. | Monthly, weekly, or otherwise. | Name of publisher. | Date of paper. | Date of receipt. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1889-90. | 1890. | |
| 1 | *Agra Punch* .. | Agra .. | Urdu ... | Weekly .. | Amír Khán ... | Feb. 4th ... | Feb. 9th ... | 200 copies. |
| 2 | *Akhbár-i-Álam* ... | Meerut ... | „ .. | „ .. | Muqarrab Husain Khán. | „ „ ... | „ 7th ... | 63 „ |
| 3 | *Akhbáru-l-Momnín* ... | Lucknow ... | „ ... | Bi-monthly .. | Zawár Husain ... | „ 6th ... | „ 9th ... | 150 „ |
| 4 | *Álam-i-Taswír* ... | Cawnpore ... | „ .. | Weekly .. | Rahmatu-l-lah ... | „ 4th ... | „ 8th ... | 250 „ |
| 5 | *Aligarh Institute Gazette.* | Aligarh ... | Urdu-English, | Bi-weekly .. | Alímu-l-lah ... | „ 1st & 4th ... | „ 4th & 7th ... | 493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government.) |
| 6 | *Almora Akhbár* ... | Almora ... | Hindi ... | Weekly .. | Sadá Nand .. | „ 3rd ... | „ 6th ... | 76 copies. |
| 7 | *Amíru-l-Akhbár* ... | Meerut ... | Urdu ... | „ .. | Amír Alí .. | „ 1st ... | „ 10th ... | 150 „ |
| 8 | *Anjuman-i-Hind* ... | Lucknow ... | „ ... | „ ... | Kishan Lál ... | „ „ ... | „ 9th ... | 164 „ |
| 9 | *Ázád* ... | „ ... | „ .. | „ .. | Ahmad Alí .. | „ 7th ... | „ 8th ... | 240 „ |
| 10 | *Bhárat Jíwan* ... | Benares ... | Hindi .. | „ ... | Rám Krishn Varmá, | „ 3rd ... | „ 5th ... | 1,400 „ |
| 11 | *Bulbul-i-Hind* ... | Moradabad ... | Urdu .. | „ .. | Kishan Sarúp ... | „ 1st ... | „ „ ... | 200 „ |
| 12 | *Colonel* ... | „ ... | „ .. | „ ... | Banwári Lál ... | „ „ ... | „ 6th ... | |
| 13 | *Colvin Gazette* ... | Unao ... | „ .. | Bi-monthly | Mahmudu-l-Hasan .. | „ „ ... | „ 4th ... | 140 „ |
| 14 | *Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí,* | Rampur ... | „ .. | Weekly ... | Muhammad Husain, | „ 3rd ... | „ 5th ... | 468 „ |
| 15 | *Dabír-i-Hind* ... | Agra ... | „ ... | Tri-monthly, | Amín-ul-dín ... | „ 1st ... | „ „ ... | 82 „ |
| 16 | *Devanágri Gazette* ... | Meerut .. | Hindi ... | Weekly ... | Gauri Datt ... | For January ... | „ 7th .. | 223 „ |
| 17 | *Fitnah* ... | Gorakhpur ... | Urdu ... | Monthly .. | Nizám Ahmad ... | Feb. 1st ... | „ 5th ... | 550 „ |
| 18 | *Hálat-i-Hind* ... | Allahabad ... | „ ... | Weekly ... | Beni Prasád .. | For January ... | „ 7th ... | 300 „ |
| 19 | *Hindustán* ... | Kálákankar .. | Hindi ... | Daily ... | Gur Datt Sukla ... | Feb. 4th to 9th ... | Feb. 5th to 10th... | 415 „ |

*List of newspapers examined*—(concluded).

| No. | Name. | Locality. | Language. | Monthly, weekly, or otherwise. | Name of publisher. | Date of paper. | Date of receipt. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1889-90. | 1890. | |
| 20 | *Hindustáni* ... | Lucknow .. | Urdu ... | Weekly ... | Ganga Prasád Varmá | Feb. 2nd ... | Feb. 5th ... | 300 copies. |
| 21 | *Jaipur Gazette* ... | Jaipur ... | Hindi-Urdu... | Bi-weekly .. | Mahávir Prasád ... | „ 1st & 5th ... | „ 6th & 10th... | 100 „ |
| 22 | *Jubilee Paper* ... | Lucknow .. | Urdu ... | Bi-monthly... | Saiyid Hasan Jáfar, | Dec. 16th & Jan. 1st & 15th, & Feb. 1st. | „ 6th ... | 400 „ |
| 23 | *Kárnâmah* ... | „ .. | „ ... | Weekly ... | Muhammad Yáqúb, | Feb. 3rd ... | „ 5th ... | 250 „ |
| 24 | *Káshí Pattriká* .. | Benares .. | Hindi-Urdu... | „ ... | Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A. | „ 7th ... | „ 10th ... | 500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government.) |
| 25 | *Káyasth Shubh Chintak.* | Bareilly .. | Hindi .. | „ ... | Thákur Prasád .. | „ 3rd ... | „ 4th .. | 250 copies. |
| 26 | *Káyasth Upkárak* ... | Agra .. | Urdu ... | „ ... | Náráyan Prasád .. | „ 5th ... | „ 8th ... | 300 „ |
| 27 | *Khichri Samáchár* .. | Mirzapur .. | Tri-lingual ... | „ ... | Madho Prasád ... | „ 8th ... | „ 10th ... | ... |
| 28 | *Mashir-i-Qaisar* .. | Lucknow ... | Urdu ... | „ .. | Ghulám Muhammad, | „ 5th .. | „ 5th ... | 115 „ |
| 29 | *Matla-i-Núr* ... | Cawnpore ... | „ ... | „ ... | Gaurí Shankar ... | „ 1st ... | „ 4th ... | 50 „ |
| 30 | *Mufíd-i-Am* .. | Agra .. | „ ... | Tri-monthly, | Ahmad Khán ... | „ „ ... | „ 9th ... | 100 „ |
| 31 | *Naiyar-i-Ázam* .. | Moradabad .. | „ .. | Weekly ... | Amjad Alí ... | „ 3rd ... | „ 6th ... | 250 „ |
| 32 | *Najmu-l-Akhbár* .. | Etáwah .. | „ ... | „ .. | Rúhu-l-lah Khán .. | „ 1st ... | „ 8th ... | 175 „ |
| 33 | *Najmu-l-Hind* .. | Jaunpur ... | „ ... | „ ... | Muhammad Muhsin, | „ 3rd ... | „ 4th ... | 87 „ |
| 34 | *Nasím-i-Agra* .. | Agra ... | „ ... | „ .. | Jamná Dás Biswás, | „ 7th ... | „ 10th ... | 400 „ |
| 35 | *Násir-i-Hind* ... | „ ... | „ ... | „ ... | Muhammad Ali ... | „ 1st ... | „ 7th ... | 80 „ |
| 36 | *Nazm Akhbár* ... | Lucknow .. | „ .. | Bi-monhtly... | Dwárká Prasád ... | „ 5th ... | „ 8th .. | 200 „ |
| 37 | *Núru-l-Anwár* ... | Cawnpore ... | „ ... | Weekly ... | Abdu-l-Hamíd ... | „ 8th ... | „ 10th ... | 262 „ |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | *Nusratu-l-Sunnat* | ... | Benares | ... | „ | ... | Monthly | .. | Muhammad Saíd | ... | For December | ... | „ 6th | ... | 175 „ |
| 39 | *Nyáya Sudhá* | ... | Harda | ... | Marátha-English. | ... | Weekly | ... | Wásudeva Bháskar | .. | Feb. 5th | ... | „ 8th | ... | 400 „ |
| 40 | *Oudh Akhbár* | ... | Lucknow | ... | Urdu | ... | Daily | ... | Sheo Prasád | ... | „ 3rd to 8th, | | „ 4th, 6th & 8th, | | 550 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government). |
| 41 | *Oudh Punch* | ... | „ | ... | „ | ... | Weekly | ... | Sajjád Husain | ... | Jan. 30th | ... | „ 6th | ... | 450 „ |
| 42 | *Prajá Hitkárak* | ... | Agra | ... | Hindi | ... | „ | ... | Rám Chandra | ... | „ 31st | ... | „ 5th | ... | ... |
| 43 | *Prayág Samáchár* | ... | Allahabad | ... | „ | ... | „ | ... | Dewaki Nandan | ... | Feb. 3rd | ... | „ 4th | ... | 400 „ |
| 44 | *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* | ... | Benares | ... | Urdu | ... | „ | ... | Ghulám Husain | ... | „ „ | ... | „ 5th | ... | 250 „ |
| 45 | *Rahbar* | ... | Moradabad | ... | „ | ... | „ | ... | Partáb Kishun | ... | „ 8th | ... | „ 10th | ... | 100 „ |
| 46 | *Riazú-l-Akhbár* | ... | Gorakhpur | ... | „ | ... | „ | ... | Nizám Ahmad | ... | „ 1st | ... | „ 5th | ... | 325 „ |
| 47 | *Sájjan Kirti Sudhákar* | | Udaipur | ... | Hindi | ... | „ | ... | Banshi Dhar | ... | „ 3rd | | „ 8th | .. | 108 „ |
| 48 | *Sanátan Dharm Pattra* | | Bareilly | ... | „ | ... | Bi-monthly | ... | Náráyan Dás | ... | Jan. 1st & Feb. 1st, | | „ 6th | ... | 250 „ |
| 49 | *Subodh Sindhu* | ... | Khandwa | ... | Marátha Hindi. | | Weekly | ... | Lakshman Anant Bagaji. | | Feb. 5th | ... | „ 8th | ... | 248 „ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | „ „ | ... | „ 9th | ... | 100 „ |
| 50 | *Tahzib* | ... | Moradabad | ... | Urdu | ... | „ | ... | Muzaffar Alí Khán | ... | | | | | ... |
| 51 | *Tohfa-i-Hind* | ... | Bijnor | ... | „ | ... | „ | ... | Jairáj Singh | ... | „ 6th | ... | „ „ | ... | 240 „ |
| 52 | *Tútí-i-Hind* | ... | Meerut | ... | „ | ... | „ | ... | Sajjád Husain | ... | Jan. 31st | ... | „ 4th | ... | 310 „ |

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